[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 2nd June, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 26th May, referring to the approaching retirement of Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaun, gives a brief history of his career and refers to the principal measures which he adopted to promote the comfort of the people, and to improve their material and mental condition. His connection with Kumaun lasted more than forty-four years, and he enjoyed the full confidence of all classes of the people, who looked upon him as their father. He was not the Commissioner but the King of Kumaun. His impending retirement has evoked a feeling of universal regret throughout the province. The natives of Kumaun are not yet used to presenting addresses and establishing memorials, otherwise there is no doubt that they would establish a memorial in honour of Sir Henry Ramsay, such as has never been established in any other province in honour of any officer. But Sir Henry leaves the best memorial behind him in the good work he has done. The editor has supplied a picture of him to each subscriber to his paper.

Sir Henry Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaun.

Circulation, 1,880 copies

Municipal elections, Lahore.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 24th May, states that a correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* has very highly praised the district officers of Lahore for their industry and activity in connection with the municipal elections. No doubt the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Bull attended the election rooms and themselves received votes from the electors, but this can by no means exculpate them from blame for the gross negligence and carelessness previously shown by them. The register of voters, which was prepared under their supervision, was on the face of it most incomplete and misleading, but they never took any trouble to correct it. It contains the names of only 283 traders. Now it is preposterous that there should be only so many traders qualified to vote in Lahore. The same paper, of the 28th May, in a communicated article, expresses dissatisfaction at the result of the elections, and takes the district officers to task for turning a deaf ear to all good counsel. They had the registers of voters prepared by untrustworthy persons and did not give due publicity to the names of voters. The voting certificates were most carelessly distributed, thousands of highly respectable voters receiving no certificates at all.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The same.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 28th May, states that the elections have divided the community of Lahore into two factions; one consisting of pleaders or educated persons, and the other of the uneducated. The pleaders, none of whom has been returned, are dissatisfied with the elections, and held a meeting on the 23rd May to adopt a memorial to the Panjáb Government, finding fault with the proceedings of district officers in connection with the elections and praying for new elections to be held. The members of the opposite party say that they did not vote for pleaders, simply because the latter have no sympathy with them and do not properly attend to them when they have occasion to go to them for legal advice, even

though they offer to pay them their fees. The editor inculcates union on the two classes, but regrets that the result of the late elections is very unsatisfactory. The voters themselves, and not the district officers, are to blame for this. The newly-elected native members, except one or two persons, such as Pandit Janárdhan, Rajab Ali Sháh, &c., are all incompetent persons. The editor advises the Panjáb Government to appoint able and educated men as nominated members.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 28th May, approves of the elections, praises the district officers for the arrangements made by them, and condemns the agitation raised by pleaders and some native papers, such as the *Tribune*, the *Koh-i-Núr*, the *Akhbár-i-Ám*, &c., against the elections as due to prejudice. (The *Rafiq-i-Hind* of the 31st May, contains two communicated articles on the same subject in which similar sentiments are expressed.) Circulation, 331 copies. The same.

A correspondent of the *Sabhá Kapurthalá*, of the 24th May, ascribes the miserable condition of the agricultural classes to the illegal extortions to which they are exposed at the hand of settlement officials during the settlements, and to the high rates of interest charged to them by Mahájans (professional money-lenders), and urges the speedy establishment of the proposed agricultural banks for their benefit. Circulation, 120 copies. Miserable condition of agricultural classes.

The *Núru-l-Absár* (Allahabad), of the 28th May, argues that the revenue system of Government, and not the Mahájans, is primarily responsible for the poverty of agricultural classes. The former kings used to take only one-sixth of the produce of land as their share, while the British Government has fixed its demand at 55 per cent. of the profits, but it really takes still more. Moreover, the zamíndárs are required to pay the full revenue instalment even when there is a partial or total Circulation, 140 copies. The same.

failure of the crop from any cause. In this way they are obliged to have recourse to Mahájans. The conduct of Government in overlooking the faults of its own mischievous revenue system and in laying the miseries of cultivators at the door of money-lenders, resembles that of the man who himself silently cuts the roots of a tree, but charges another man, who only plucks a few leaves, with destroying the tree. The Government is disposed to establish agricultural banks in order to make cultivators independent of Mahájans, but the remedy is sure to prove worse than the disease. The bank officials will extort more money from the cultivators than the Mahájans do at present. The rules of the banks are also sure to be strict, and therefore the cultivators will not find it so easy and convenient to deal with the banks as with the Mahájans.

Improvement of Agriture.

The same paper states that the Austrian Government has made excellent arrangements for the improvement of cultivation. That Government has established 69 regular agricultural schools, and has also engaged the services of some itinerant teachers, who go from village to village, giving advice to cultivators gratis in all agricultural matters. But, although the bulk of the population in this country depend on cultivation for their livelihood, not a single agricultural school is to be seen here. The Government here cares only for its revenue and is quite indifferent to the sufferings of cultivating classes. It itself declares that the population in this country is so rapidly multiplying that before long the land will be unable to support the whole population, but it does nothing to improve the fertility of the soil.

Circulation, 650 copies.

Local self-government, Aligarh.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 2nd June, publishes a letter from Maulvi Muhammad Ismáil Khán of Dataoli, Aligarh, in answer to the letter that appeared in the same paper of the

14th May, finding fault with the proceedings of the meeting held at Koel to adopt the draft rules prepared for the introduction of local self-government into that place (*vide* pages 349 and 350 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 19th May). Muhammad Ismail states that the rules were published in the two local newspapers a fortnight before the meeting was held. Six or seven Europeans, who had every right to speak on the occasion, also attended the meeting. As soon as a rule was read out, the meeting was asked to give its opinion about it. Whenever there was a difference of opinion, as was the case in connection with several rules, the matter was put to vote. Surely no better method could have been adopted to ascertain the public opinion. The question raised as to the proportion of Hindú and Muhammadan members is to be regretted. However, as it is likely to be more warmly discussed in future, the misapprehension underlying it should be exposed. It is contended that the Hindú population of Aligarh is double the Muhammadan population, and that therefore the number of Hindú members in the Municipal Committee should be double that of the Musalmáns. But the Hindú population, properly so called, has been largely swelled by the addition of such lower classes of people as shoe-makers, kahars, kanjars, sweepers, &c. These classes have never taken, nor will they ever take, a share in the administration, and it is therefore a great mistake to take them into account in comparing the Hindú population with the Musalmán population on such occasions. For all intents and purposes the Hindús and Musalmáns at every place have equal interests, and it is necessary that the two classes should be equally represented in all committees and boards established under the new local self-government scheme. The property qualification fixed for voters is by no means too low. In fact it would be better if the standard were fixed lower, because in that case a larger number of persons would be qualified to vote, and the members elected by them would be more popular.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Meetings held at Lahore and Amritsar on the occasion of the late visit of Babu Surendra Náth Banarji.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 24th May, states that when Babu Surendra Náth Banarji of Calcutta arrived at Lahore on the 16th idem, many Hindús and Musalmáns went to the railway station to receive him. It is a matter of satisfaction that natives have made sufficient progress in political education so as to be able to appreciate and honour those who endeavour to promote their interests. The *Anjuman* then refers to the large and influential meeting held at the *Tribune* office on the 18th idem to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State, urging the restoration of the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service Examination to the old standard. An abstract of Babu Surendra Nath's speech on the occasion is published. Subscriptions were also raised for the National Fund. The total amount raised on the spot exceeded Rs. 4,000, Sardár Dayál Singh contributing Rs. 2,000. (It appears from the *Arya Mittra*, of the 28th May, that a similar meeting was held at Amritsar on the 27th idem on the occasion of the visit of Babu Surendra Náth to that place, Babu Kanhyá Lál, pleader, presiding. The usual resolutions in connections with the Civil Service question were passed, and money raised for the National Fund. Several persons put down their names for subscriptions, the total being about Rs. 900, of which Rs. 500 were contributed by Babu Kanhyá Lál).

Circulation, 325 copies.

Assessment of the license tax.

The *Nasru-i-Agra*, of the 30th May, adverting to the license-tax, complains that the assessments are not generally fair and equitable, and press severely on the traders. Tahsíldárs make over-assessments in order to win the good will of the higher authorities or to extort bribes from traders. A dishonest tahsíldár first assesses a trader at more than the proper amount, but when he receives an illegal gratification from the latter, he recommends a reduction in the proposed assessment. The objections filed by traders only put them to a great deal of inconvenience and expense, and are quite

useless, because they are disposed of in accordance with the reports of tahsíldárs themselves. The officers, appointed to hear objections, never make any independent enquiries. The editor is of opinion that traders should be required to state on oath their incomes and should be assessed accordingly. If there be reason to suspect the truth of the statement of any trader, he may be asked to prove it. If any traders be found to understate their incomes, they should be punished. Moreover, all petitions connected with the license-tax should be received on plain paper. This system would secure fair assessments, though it might lead to a falling off in the income derived from the tax.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st May, complains that Mr. Boys, the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad, has prohibited the men, employed in the public offices in that district, from submitting applications for promotion under pain of dismissal. Nothing could be more unjust than to gag the mouths of any class of people, and it is to be hoped that Sir Alfred Lyall will take notice of this prohibition.

Subordinates in public offices at Fyzabad prohibited from applying for promotion.

The same paper publishes a facsimile of another summons, which the editor received from the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Lahore on the 20th May in connection with the *Arya Mittr* libel case, in order to show how badly and carelessly the summonses of that Court are generally written.

Summonses issued by the Court of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Lahore.

The same paper is surprised that Lálá Dás Mal, of Lahore, who has more than once been convicted under the Indian Penal Code, has been appointed as an Honorary Magistrate. In July, 1859, he was fined Rs. 200 by a Criminal Court. Again in October in 1864, when he held the post of tahsíldár under Government, he was convicted of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to imprisonment for one month and to a fine

Lálá Dás Mal, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore.

of Rs. 1,000 by the District Magistrate, who stated in his judgment that the convict was deserving of a more severe punishment, but that he thought fit to deal with him leniently. It is really surprising that such a man should be invested with the exercise of criminal powers. Sir Charles Aitchison has had the sagacity to discover the illegal proceedings of some Honorary Magistrates, but what is still more important is to provide for a better class of men being secured for the office. When His Honor has disqualified those persons, who have been convicted of offences, for memberships of local boards, surely he will not regard such persons as qualified to hold the office of Honorary Magistrate.

Circulation, 700 copies.

Discourtesy shown by a district officer at Lahore towards suitors.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 28th May, complains that there is a district officer at Lahore who unnecessarily abuses suitors and witnesses in open court, and that he requires them to attend court at 9 A. M., while he himself never puts in his appearance before 12.

Circulation 100 copies.

Need for a railway between Bareilly and Meerut.

A correspondent of the *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th May, urges the construction of a railroad between Bareilly and Meerut *vid* Rámpur, Moradabad, Amroha, Dhanora, and Garhmuktesar. These places are centres of trade, and great fairs are held at Rámpur and Garhmuktesar every year. The tomb of Shaikh Sadde at Amroha is visited by thousands of persons from all parts of the country during the year. A bridge would have to be constructed over the Ganges at Garhmuktesar, but the cost of the bridge would be more than covered by the income derived from the traffic that would be carried by the railway on the occasion of the fair, held at that place, in one year.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation 600 copies.

Haidarábád.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 30th May, is afraid that the high hopes, which the elevation of the Sálár Jang to the Prime

Ministership of Haidarábád, created in the mind of the public, will probably be disappointed. His administration threatens to turn out a complete failure. During the short time that he has been in charge of the affairs of the State, he has alienated the hearts of several eminent noblemen, and rendered his government unpopular with a large section of the Haidarábad community. We approve of the Peshkár being held responsible for the money paid by him to Mr. Palmer. But measures should have been adopted to recover the money from Mr. Palmer in the first instance. Moreover, the stoppage of the entire pay of the Peshkár for several years is unwise. Nawáb Khurshed Jáh also appears to have been treated with undue severity. He owed 9 lakhs of rupees to the State on account of arrears of revenue for three years. The Nizám ordered him to pay the whole sum in an hour, and subsequently Salár Jang raised some difficulties in connection with his estate. Hence he was obliged to leave Haidarábád and to go to Simla to lay his grievances before the Viceroy. He is the most powerful nobleman in Haidarábád, being next only to the reigning family. The ill-treatment, to which he has been subjected, has spread disaffection among a large portion of the people towards the Nizam's Government, and the Nawab's followers are ready to fight. An idea of the popular feeling towards the Nizam and the Salar Jang may be formed from the fact that lately placards were stuck up on the walls of houses in the city calling upon the two to sell their wives by public auction. Under these circumstances, the course of events at Haidarábád cannot but be viewed with apprehension. We would most earnestly advise the Salar Jang to act with moderation if he does not desire to court failure for his administration. The officer in charge of the Haidarábád Residency at present is a perfect gentleman, and it would be a matter for surprise and regret if Láyaq Ali Khán were unable to conduct the administration satisfactorily even under such guidance. The Government of India should carefully watch the affairs of the State and bring the young ruler and his Vazir to the right path whenever they go astray.

Jodhpur.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jodhpur, states that Maharájá Prataáp Singh, the prime minister of that State, is no doubt a brave soldier and an able man, and devotes a large portion of his time to managing the affairs of the State. But it is to be regretted that his administration is characterized by some serious defects. The public offices are filled with strangers, while natives, properly so called, have been left out in the cold. The condition of the courts of justice shows no sign of improvement. The pay of the army is largely in arrears. School-masters and students do not receive their salaries and scholarships regularly. Even the prizes, which the prime minister orders to be paid to successful students, never reach them.

Circulation, 525 copies.

Bashahr, Panjáb.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 24th May, contains a notice or proclamation sent to the editor by Mian Raghu Náth Singh, heir-apparent to the Rája of Bashahr, for publication. The prince complains that the Rája of Bashahr desires to marry him to the daughter of the Rája of Mandi, and that the Panjáb Government has also given its consent to the proposal, but that he himself is strongly opposed to the proposal on the ground that the Bashahr and the Mandi families do not belong to the same caste and that the present chief of Mandi is not of legitimate birth. He is surprised that even the Panjáb Government has not thought fit to listen to him. Hence he has considered it necessary to give publicity to the matter.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Branch post-offices in the interior of districts.

The *Nisámu-l-mulk* (Moradabad), of the 24th May, states that it would seem that every sub-postmaster in charge of a branch post-office in the interior of a district receives eight annas a month as office rent. He hires a small house for that sum, part of which he occupies himself and in part of which he holds his office. These houses are by no means suited for

post-offices, as they have generally thatched roofs and are liable to catch fire. In some places the mail-bags on their way from one large station to another have to remain for some time at these branch post-offices; as for instance, the mail-bags from Naini Tal wait for a short time at the village post-office at Mánpur. Suppose a fire breaks out in the post-office at Mánpur when Naini Tal mail-bags are placed there. Surely the destruction of these bags would involve great loss to Government and the public. Hence the editor urges that suitable houses should be built by Government for branch post-offices. The pay of sub-postmasters in charge of such post-offices is too small and should be increased.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* (Bareilly), of the 24th May, urges that post-offices should be supplied with *pankhás* and *khas tattis* during the hot weather.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Supply of *pankhás* and *tattis* to post-offices.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 26th May, adverting to the letter addressed by D. Ross, Esq., Traffic Manager, Lahore, to the editor of the *Koh-i-Núr* and published in that paper of the 20th May, is glad that Mr. Ross reads vernacular newspapers and is ready to remedy all reasonable complaints concerning the administration of the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway. With reference to para. 8 of Mr. Ross's letter, the *Áftáb* remarks that there could be no difficulty in setting apart one third class compartment in each train for mehtars (sweepers). Six or seven mehtars are generally to be seen in each train. Even if the compartment reserved for them sometimes remains unoccupied, the loss suffered by the Company would be insignificant, but the arrangement would be esteemed as a great boon by Hindus and Musalmáns, especially by the former, who regard the touch of a mehtar as a contamination. The remedy suggested by Mr. Ross is no remedy at all. All Hindús cannot afford to travel first or second class.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Separate accommodation for sweepers in railway carriages.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, publishes a letter from a clerk employed in the Railway Mail Service. The writer complains that carriages assigned for the use of the Travelling Post-Offices on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway are not, like those on the East Indian Railway, provided with privies, and that the sorters are exposed to great inconvenience in consequence, especially as they have to work continuously for fourteen hours.

Need for privies in Travelling Post-Offices on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	May 23rd ...	June 1st ...	150 copies.
2	*Aftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Diwán Búta Singh,	,, 26th, 28th, & 30th	May 29th, 30th, & 1st June respectively.	500 ,,
3	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	,, 28th ...	,, 31st ...	150 ,,
4	*Ahsan-i-Sikandari* ...	Moradábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 17th ...	,, 28th ...	80 ,,
5	*Alam-i-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dilawar Alí ...	,, 24th ...	,, 29th ...	145 ,,
6	*Akhbar-i-'Alam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 27th ...	,, 30th ...	80 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukand Rám ...	,, 24th, 28th, & 31st.	,, 27th, 30th & 1st June respectively.	1,880 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Tandandí,*	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Púran Chand ...	,, 24th ...	,, 28th ...	125 ,,
9	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 27th ...	June 1st ...	...
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulab Rái ...	,, 27th & 31st	May 29th & 2nd June respectively.	200 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
11	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 26th ...	June 2nd ...	102 copies.
12	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 24th ...	May 29th ...	150 ,,
13	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	,, ,, ...	,, 27th ...	400 copies (including 300 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
14	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	May 22nd ...	May 29th ...	250 copies.
15	*Árya Mitra* ...	Amritsar...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Káshí Rám ...	„ 28th ...	„ 31st ...	...
16	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	„ 21st ...	„ 28th ...	110 „
17	*Bhárati Vilás* ...	Ágrá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	„ 25th ...	June 1st ...	200 „
18	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	„ 26th ...	May 27th ...	...
19	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farrukhábád.	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Káli Charan ...	For March & April.	„ 31st ...	310 „
20	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	May 24th ...	„ 27th ...	300 „
21	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandari*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	„ 26th ...	„ 29th ...	453 „
22	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 28th ...	„ 31st ...	331 „
23	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	740 „
24	*Dinkur Prabáh* ...	Lucknow,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Hathí Rám ...	„ 25th ...	June 2nd ...	164 „
25	*Fárs Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Persian ...	Weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	„ 27th ...	May 30th ...	...
26	*Gorakshá* ...	Kapárthalá	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	„ 21st ...	„ 27th ...	253 „
27	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Gangá Sahái ...	„ 23rd ...	„ 31st ...	40 „
28	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	„ 29th ...	„ „ ...	613 „
29	*Hidáyat* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	„ 24th & 30th	„ 29th & 2nd June respectively.	...
30	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 30th & 1st June.	„ 31st & 2nd June respectively.	600 „
31	*Hindí Pradip* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For May ...	„ 30th ...	250 „
32	*Islám* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Miy ...	May 23rd ...	„ 27th ...	280 „

33	*Jain Prakásh* ...	Farrukhnagar.	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Jíyá Lál ...	For May ...	„ 29th ...	...	
34	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	May 28th ...	„ 30th ...	150	„
35	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	90	„
36	*Jámau-l-Akhlaq* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Nizám Alí ...	June 1st ...	June 2nd ...	...	
37	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	May 25th ...	„ 1st ...	150	„
38	*Karnámah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 26th ...	May 29th ...	250	„
39	*Káshí Patrikā* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 30th ...	June 1st ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)	
40	*Kaukab-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Messmore.	„ 31st ...	May 31st ...	421 copies.	
41	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 26th ...	June 1st ...	350	„
42	*Khair Khwáh-i-Alam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	„ 24th ...	May 27th ...	190	„
43	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Brij Lál ...	„ 20th ...	„ 29th ...	400	„
44	*Kok-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Ráj ...	„ 24th, 27th, & 29th.	„ 27th, 30th, & 1st June respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)	
45	*Lyall Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	...	
46	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 26th ...	„ 30th ...	90	copies.
47	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 27th ...	„ 28th ...	200	„
48	*Mofid-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 24th ...	„ 27th ...	30	„
49	*Mushary-i-Zirdat* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ „ ...	„ 29th ...	254 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)	
50	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Rám ..	„ 26th ...	„ 28th ...	270	copies.
51	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agrá ..	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	„ 30th ...	June 2nd ..	75	„
52	*Naiyar-i-Asam* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	„ 26th ...	„ „ ...	175	„
53	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	„ 24th ...	May 27th ...	168	„
54	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Avtár Krishn.	„ 16th ...	June 1st ...	195	„

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
55	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Jamná Dás ..	May 30th ...	June 1st ...	325 copies
56	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 27th ...	May 29th ...	92 „
57	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	„ 24th ...	„ 31st ...	...
58	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B Newton...	„ 29th ...	„ „ ...	775 „
59	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain ...	„ „ ...	June 1st ...	300 „
60	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ..	„ 28th ...	„ „ ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
61	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 31st ...	May 31st ...	375 copies.
62	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 24th ...	June 1st ...	200 „
63	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	„ 28th ...	May 30th ...	350 „
64	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 27th, 28th 29th, 30th 31st & 2nd June.	„ 27th, 28th. „ 29th, 30th, 1st & 2nd June, respectively.	695 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
65	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ..	„ 27th ...	June 1st ...	450 copies.
66	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azam,	„ 24th & 28th	May 28th & 1st June respectively.	250 „
67	*Punjab Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	„ 26th ...	„ 28th ...	150 „
68	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ „ ...	„ 29th ...	363 „
69	*Pragáš Samáchár* ...	Allahábád	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	June 2nd ...	June 2nd ...	700 „
70	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	May 28th ...	May 31st ...	...

71	*Qaisari Akhbár* ...	Jullundar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	'Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,,	31st ...	June 2nd ...	110	,,
72	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ..	,,	28th ...	May 29th ...	350	,,
73	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,,	31st ...	June 2nd ...	400	,,
74	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ..	,,	27th & 30th	May 28th & 31st respectively.	420	,,
75	*Rájputáná Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,,	26th ...	,, 28th ...	160	,,
76	*Reformer* ..	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	,,	28th ...	,, 31st ...	700	,,
77	*Rekhti Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ..	,,	24th ...	,, 27th ...	150	,,
78	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Díván Mathurá Dás	,,	,, ...	,, 29th ...	120	,,
79	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,,	29th ...	June 2nd ...	264	,,
80	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás ...	,,	31st ...	,, ,, ...	300	,,
81	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,,	26th ...	,, 1st ...	215	,,
82	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	,,	28th ...	May 31st ...	100	,,
83	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibráhím.	,,	27th ...	,, 29th ...	175	,,
84	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	,,	,, ...	,, ,, ...	105	,,
85	*Tilyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	,,	26th ...	,, 28th ...	75	,,
86	*Tálíya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ..	Ditto ..	Weekly ..	Kirrár Husain ...	,,	24th ...	,, ,, ...	198	,,
87	*Vasíh-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Mirzá Mavahid ...	,,	25th ...	,, ,, ...	[illegible]	...
88	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,,	25th, 22nd, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, & 30th.	,, 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 1st & 2nd June respectively.	900	,,
89	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	,,	26th ...	,, 31st ...	120	,,
90	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	,,	,, ...	June 1st ...	300	,,

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PRIYÁ DÁS,
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